

RESIGNATION OF CABINET IS NOT ACCEPTED

News That King Victor Emmanuel Will Not Permit Ministers to Quit Creates an Excellent Impression in Italy

ROME IN HANDS OF THE MILITARY

Entire Garrison Brought Out to Protect the Most Threatened Points of the City, Especially in Vicinity of Embassies

ROME, May 14.—Premier Salandra has insisted that his resignation be accepted and King Victor Emmanuel has entrusted Giuseppe Marcora, president of the chamber of deputies, with the task of forming a new cabinet. After accepting the king's commission, Marcora had conferences with Salandra, former Premier Giolitti, and President of the Senate Mandrilli. If he succeeds in his purpose, the Marcora cabinet will contain representatives of all the opposing parties.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

ROME, May 14.—News that King Victor Emmanuel will not accept Premier Salandra's resignation, and that Salandra and Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister, will remain in power, is spreading like wildfire throughout Rome and creating an excellent impression. Salandra, who has been meeting to make a decision relative to the present crisis. Shops were closed and flags were hoisted at half-mast as a sign of protest against the government's action, while the theaters had been requested to suspend their performances, except the Constantin theater, where a play was given in honor of Gabriel D'Annunzio. The post was present and made an address of an anti-Austrian character. The entire garrison has been brought out to protect most of the threatened points of the city, such as the streets where the Austrian and German embassies and consulates are situated and Villa Malta, the home of former Premier Giolitti. The city is divided into four military zones, and the keeping of order is entrusted to the military authorities.

A riotous crowd during the day invaded Piazza Monte Citorio, in which the Chamber of Deputies is located, smashed windows, and doors and destroyed everything they came across. The rioters were about to enter the great hall when the troops intervened. A few of the demonstrators were wounded. Members of the Chamber of Deputies who were followers of Signor Giolitti made their escape from the building, some of them leaving their hats behind. A venerable Garibaldian veteran harangued the crowd, declaring that Italy must either go to war or the people would bring about revolution.

During the day a circular was distributed asking the people to form in a procession and proceed to Villa Ada, the residence of King Victor Emmanuel, and demonstrate their loyalty to the king but also to express their favor of Italy joining the war.

These circulars caused the forming of a procession of thousands of people who with flags and shouting enthusiastically, marched toward the Villa Ada. On the way the demonstrators smashed all windows and destroyed the signs in the German shops. One of the most prominent of the German business houses was attacked and that of Loeschner, a book-seller. The police, carabinieri, Bersaglieri infantry and even the cavalrymen and artillerymen charged.

(Continued on Page Four)

Champ Clark Says Note Will Rank As Great State Paper

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] BOWLING GREEN, May 14.—Speaker Champ Clark in a prepared statement said:

"The American note in all human probability will rank as a great state paper. While many of our people are prone to look upon diplomacy as of little value, nevertheless the fact remains that diplomacy has hitherto ironed out several quarrels and entanglements which seemed to presage our entrance into war and I have no doubt the president will succeed in this case in preserving peace with honor."

Forecasts Arbitration NEW HAVEN, May 14.—Former Governor Baldwin, a recognized authority on international law, said he thought the American note "paved the way to the amicable reference of the

NOTE OF PRESIDENT TO GERMANY APPROVED BY PRESS AND STATESMEN

TWENTY-EIGHT BODIES TAKEN TO QUEENSTOWN

QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—The bodies of twenty-eight victims of the Lusitania disaster have reached here. A British torpedo boat unexpectedly put into Queenstown bringing twelve which it picked up between fifteen and twenty miles southwest of Fastnet. Of the bodies several are those of Americans.

WONDER WHAT REPLY GERMANY PROBABLY MAKE

In London the Firm Attitude of the American Government Toward German Submarine Action Meets With General Approval

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, May 14.—The American note to Germany and the new turn of the Italian situation were taken as features of the war news. The firm attitude of the American government has taken with regard to Germany's submarine action against her ships and citizens meets with general approval here, and the question now is not what the United States will do, but what Germany's answer will be. It is believed in high official circles that Germany will not agree to reverse her submarine blockade policy and the conclusion is drawn that the United States will be compelled to sever diplomatic relations with her. Hope is everywhere expressed that the United States will not be drawn into a war as it is considered by observers of the situation that she will be of greater assistance to the allies as a neutral than she would be as a belligerent. Meanwhile the belligerents both on the east and west battle fronts are engaged in the most momentous battles. The French, who have already gained possession of what was thought impregnable German positions to the north of Arras, are reported continuing their victorious advance while the British are asserted to be holding a large force of Germans in their front and repelling all German attempts to reach toward the coast. The Belgian army repulsed an attempt of the Germans to regain the bridge at the head of which forces of King Albert are established on the right bank of the Yser canal, while down in Woëvre another

(Continued on Page Four)

WORLD PEACE MOVEMENT SEEMS DESTINED TO SUCCEED

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

CLEVELAND, May 14.—The World Court Congress held its concluding session tonight with delegates expressing the opinion that the latest movement toward world peace, as expressed in the congress idea of an international court of justice, has been launched toward a conclusion that is bound to be successful. The time and place of the next session will be determined by a committee of one hundred. The present organization is to be permanent.

(Continued on Page Four)

There are many who are inclined to believe this movement is visionary," said John Hays Hammond, chairman. "These do not comprehend the information at the disposal of the men fostering the idea of a world court which will have a punch because it will make arbitration obligatory and not optional. While the congress has been in session, we have received pledges of intended support of our plan from individuals and organizations all over the country. It is certain that public opinion in the United States will crystallize speedily into a determination that will make this country the leading signatory to a league of nations."

The future plans of the congress were outlined in the address last night by Prof. Jeremiah Jenks. They include:

The winning over of public opinion in this country and abroad through the press and through holding conventions and conferences. The formation of a committee to secure action in pledging this country to a plan for a world court of justice. The outlining of a formal plan of a world's court by a commission selected from a committee of 100 of the congress.

A resolution, the only one presented in the congress, was adopted at tonight's session, continuing the committee of one hundred which was launched by the present congress, with power to act in all future matters.

John Mitchell and General Ballington Booth were to have been speakers at tonight's session, but wired they would be unable to attend. Mr. Mitchell because of pressing business and General Booth because of sickness in his family. John Wesley Hill, of New York, was the principal speaker.

Because of the Congested Cables Complete Document Probably Not Ready for Presentation in Berlin Until Sometime Today

GERMAN EMBASSY REMAINS SILENT

In All Quarters It is Believed That Germany Will Not Delay Reply, But Will Consider Text Immediately

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The note sent to Germany yesterday by the United States as a sequel to the Lusitania disaster was delayed in transmission because of the congested cables, and probably will not be presented by Ambassador Gerard to the minister of foreign affairs in Berlin until sometime tomorrow. Official Washington talked of little else than the note today. Practically unanimous approval was given it in the editorial comment of the American press, the statements of governors, senators and members of the house were reinforced by an incessant stream of messages from persons or every political party and from a variety of organizations and associations. The president told editors he was deeply grateful and appreciated the patriotic support being given him on every side. In diplomatic quarters there was wide discussion of the note. Among the representatives of the allied powers the document was approved as well as by neutral envoys, many of whom obtained copies from the state department. The German embassy, the one place where it would be natural to look for some inkling or intimation as to what Germany's position would be, remained silent. In all quarters it is believed that Germany will not delay a reply but that high officials of the German government would take it under immediate consideration when it arrived in Berlin.

The belief was held by well informed European diplomats that Germany would consider carefully the military advantages of continued attacks on enemy merchant ships and probably would consent to abandon them only if food supplies are in some way guaranteed as German confidence is strong that the allies can be kept at bay in the eastern and western theaters of war indefinitely.

The effect on Germany's position of the possible entry of Italy into the war, however, was another factor which trained diplomats think will be taken into consideration by Germany in determining whether she will abandon her powerful weapon of attacks by submarine to destroy enemy commerce. The fact that Germany once before agreed to give up her submarine warfare is she could obtain the unrestricted passage of foodstuffs and raw materials to her civilian population was commented upon by many diplomats as making it not difficult for her to comply with the American position and satisfy the national pride in Germany.

While the United States is expecting prompt action from Germany in guaranteeing food supplies, the German government is expected to demand the repeal of the law. He swore he did not meet Mr. Loeb in New York during the senatorial deadlock of 1911 and tell him he could do nothing at that time to end it. He swore he had never met or seen Murphy more than once in his life.

(Continued on Page Four)

BARNES SPENDS TWO HOURS ON WITNESS STAND

Is Subjected to Vigorous Cross-Examination in Supreme Court in His Libel Suit Against Former President Roosevelt

COLONEL WATCHES WITNESS CLOSELY

Former Republican Chairman Answers Questions About Meeting Roosevelt and Activities as to Successor to Depew

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

SYRACUSE, May 14.—William Barnes spent two hours under vigorous cross examination in the supreme court this afternoon in his libel suit against Colonel Roosevelt. He was questioned about meeting Roosevelt while the latter was governor of New York, about editorials in the Albany Evening Journal, about his activities during the legislative deadlock over the selection of a United States senator to succeed Chauncey M. Depew, and about his interest in the printing business in Albany. Colonel Roosevelt watched Barnes all day and was apparently so interested he neglected to look over mail delivered to him.

Barnes told how he happened to discuss political organization with Colonel Roosevelt and of "listening" while the colonel talked about many things, including senator Hunt and his appointment. Barnes will resume the stand on Monday for further questioning. The former chairman of the republican state committee concluded his direct examination in the forenoon by defending his organization policies in denying the truth of portions of the testimony of the defendant on the stand, the witness, Loyal Francis, and in contradicting William Loeb. He denied he told Francis he could vote the "rifle" of the democratic party in the republican primaries and so disgust the voters they would demand the repeal of the law.

He swore he did not meet Mr. Loeb in New York during the senatorial deadlock of 1911 and tell him he could do nothing at that time to end it. He swore he had never met or seen Murphy more than once in his life.

(Continued on Page Four)

Orders Cruisers To Aid Americans Attacked By Yaquis

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LOS ANGELES, May 14.—Secretary Daniels ordered the Cruiser New Orleans from Manzanillo to Guaymas to join the Raleigh to render all aid possible to the colony of forty Americans at Esperanza who were attacked yesterday by five hundred Yaqui Indians. William Stocker, William Eay, and John Wilson, all belonging here were killed in the battle yesterday.

The Yaquis are reported retreating to the mountains pursued by Americans and a few Mexican soldiers whose purpose is the extermination of the Indians. Advances to Washington say that 200 soldiers started from Guaymas and were joined in the valley by 300 more.

General Sosa and four hundred Villa troops have arrived. The Indians are enraged because the Mexican factions failed to redeem their promise to return them the lands in the Yaqui river valley. Colonel E. J. Voss, Maxtorre's chief of staff, at Nogales, Sonora, had informed that the Americans had asked Washington to order a landing party from one of the warships, declared that permission would not be granted the men to land. Stocker was reported killed, is wounded. American settlers, anticipating trouble for some time apparently have obtained an ample supply of ammunition.

RATHER BE INTERNED

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, May 14.—Germans and Austrians are again besieging the American consulate seeking the aid of American officials to prevent their being repatriated in view of the decision of the government announced yesterday. These persons explained that for years their homes have been in this country and their deportation would be regarded by them as a greater calamity than their internment here.

HOUSE WOULD EXTEND FRANK MEMORIAL TO INCLUDE ARIZONIANS

House Committee on Judiciary Proposes Broadening of Scope of Senate Joint Memorial in Behalf of Leo Frank

TO MEMORIALIZE ARIZONA BOARD

Incidentally Governor Hunt Sends Letter to Governor Clayton and Later Another to Georgia Pardons Board Bearing on Case

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

The house committee on judiciary proposes a broadening of the scope of the senate joint memorial to the governor of Georgia praying for the exercise of executive clemency toward Leo M. Frank. The committee would make it the vehicle for a memorial to the Arizona board of pardons and paroles.

The memorial as it was received from the senate read: "To His Excellency, J. H. Slaton, Governor of the State of Georgia: Whereas one Leo M. Frank of the state of Georgia is now under sentence of death, and

"Whereas we believe it would be for the best interests of the people of the country and the state of Georgia to extend to the condemned Leo M. Frank executive clemency;

"Therefore, we the members of the second legislature of the state of Arizona, do most respectfully petition that you extend to the said Leo M. Frank a commutation of the death sentence."

When the memorial was received from the senate it was referred to the house committee on judiciary and yesterday on the eve of adjournment a request was made for the report of the committee. But before any action could be taken the house had adjourned, but the following report was laid on the desk of the chief clerk:

Senate Concurrent Memorial No. 1

No. 1. That after the word "Georgia" in the third line there be inserted the following: "and the Arizona board of pardons."

No. 2. That after the word "Georgia" in the fifth line there be inserted the following: "and five other men of the state of Arizona are"

No. 3. That after the word "Georgia" in the eighth line there be inserted the words, "State of Arizona."

No. 4. That after the word "Frank" in the ninth line there be inserted the following: "and the five condemned men at Florence, Arizona."

No. 5. And that after the word "Frank" in the thirteenth line there be inserted the words, "and the five condemned men at Florence, Arizona."

Making Senate Concurrent Memorial No. 1, as amended read as follows: To His Excellency,

J. H. Slaton, Governor of the State of Georgia, and the Arizona Board of Pardons; Whereas one Leo M. Frank of the state of Georgia and five other men of the state of Arizona are now under sentence of death, and

Whereas we believe that it would be for the best interests of the people of the country and the state of Georgia

(Continued on Page Five)

OPPOSITE VIEWS ON TREATMENT OF LABOR IN THE COURTS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Opposite views of the treatment of labor in the courts were heard by the industrial relations commission from Daniel Davenport, counsel for the American Anti-Boycott Association, and Anton Johansen, California labor organizer. The former vigorously endorsed the use of the injunction in labor disputes, and asserted that organized labor is fully as well treated as organized capital before the law.

The labor leader voiced deep dissatisfaction with the justice under which he declared "a rich man goes free and a poor man goes to jail."

Johansen's testimony followed that of "Mother" Jones. Johansen will continue his testimony tomorrow when Clarence Darrow and Walter Drew are also expected to testify.

Reviewing the activities of the International Iron Workers union, which culminated in the trial of the McNamara brothers and other union leaders for dynamiting and the strikes of the building trades in Los Angeles, and Stockton, Johansen told the commission a picturesque story of strike methods, and charged that the use of gunmen and thugs by employers was widespread. His testimony was delivered with much emphasis, considerable gesticulation and some profanity.

Commissioner Weinstein asked Johansen if it was justified to use violence, specifically referring to the dynamiting cases.

"It may be," said the witness, "that the iron workers fought back with dynamite. I do not justify killing any man. You talk about lives lost in the Los Angeles Times building, but what about men that have been killed by the steel trust in the metal trades? I say put them all in jail."

KING'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

PARIS, May 14.—An Athens dispatch to the Havis agency states that physicians attending King Constantine, who is said to be suffering from an attack of pleurisy will have a consultation this evening. At the Greek legation in Paris it was announced that the latest bulletin issued by the physicians said the king's general condition was satisfactory and his fever relatively moderate.

WEATHER TODAY

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

WASHINGTON, May 14.—For Arizona, Fair.

IT'S INNINGS OF SENATORS FOR FEW DAYS

House Finished and Passed the General Appropriation Bill — There Were Three Dissenting Votes and More Protests

RESENT REDUCTION OF SCHOOL FUND

Senators Believe That They Will Have the Bill Ready for Conference as Early as Tuesday Night of Next Week

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

At 2:05 o'clock yesterday afternoon, three weeks to a day since the legislature was convened in extra session the house passed the general appropriation bill for which it had been called together, and it will be laid before the senate this morning. The senate in a session in the afternoon awaiting the arrival of the bill, discussed the manner of its consideration and the time that would probably be required for its final disposition. It was the opinion of several senators that final action might be taken on the bill as early as Tuesday night. That estimate was based upon a knowledge by most of the senators of the contents of the bill. Privately, it was stated that there would not likely be any serious disagreements between the house and the senate. Some changes would, of course, be made, but it was thought that the house could readily agree upon them in conference.

The senate adjourned until this morning, when a session will probably be held only for the purpose of referring the bill to the committee on appropriations. There was a suggestion for taking it up at once in the committee of the whole.

The house adjourned until Monday morning. It was at first proposed to adjourn until Wednesday, but fear was expressed that the senate by an unexpected spurt might return the bill on Monday.

When the house met in the morning, the reading of the bill, which had been begun the day before, was resumed, though all of it had not yet been received from the enrolling and engrossing committee and it was not until afternoon that the final pages of it had been prepared by the committee.

When the last clause had been read, the amended title was read and encountered the objection of Representative Graham that the title did not conform to the constitution, in that it contained matter beyond that prescribed by the constitution, especially with reference to the provisions relating to the maintenance of the public highway and for the gauging of streams to determine the surface flow of water. The speaker, however, held that those matters came under the head of "maintenance of the state departments."

The roll call developed objections to two features of the bill. Mr. Claypool said in an impassioned speech that the bill in the state school funds section struck at the public school system of the state in the reduction of the fund from \$500,000 annually to \$100,000. Mr. Claypool declared that this reduction had been made at the instance of the interests, a statement that was later denied by Mr. Graham.

Representative Farrell also expressed his disapproval of the school fund section, and so did Mr. Goodwin, who said that the action of the house had been contrary to the policy of the general government with respect to the schools, in its dealings with the state of Arizona.

In making its land grants for the public schools, the federal government had not recognized county boundaries, but had contemplated that the proceeds from the lands wherever they might lie should become the property of all the counties.

Mr. Lines spoke briefly against the state school fund section, and stated that his objection to that section was his reason for voting against the bill. Mr. Lee also voted against the bill for that reason.

Mr. Christy's objection to the bill

(Continued on Page Four)

Jury Finds That Chief Sebastian Is Not Guilty

Sebastian and Mrs. Pratt indicted on April 6, have been on trial since April 12. Two more indictments are pending against the suspended chief of police, one, alleging he and his chief counsel, Earl Rogers, attempted to influence the grand jury by sending the jury a letter will go on trial on Monday. The last indictment charges that Sebastian contributed to the depen- dency of Victoria Desparre, who subsequently repudiated her story and is now in jail charged with perjury. The second trial, as the first, will be before Judge Wood.

Transylvania Is Due In War Zone Sometime Today

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Anchor line steamship Transylvania equals her record time on her present trip across the ocean she should enter the German war zone late tomorrow and if passed through safely should dock at Liverpool early on Sunday according to calculations of the Anchor line officials. The steamship Philadelphia, which sailed under the American flag May 8, will probably arrive in Liverpool tomorrow afternoon. The Arabic, which sailed from Liverpool on May 5, was signalled late today.

It is announced by the White Star line that word had been received that the Adriatic sailed late today. She carried 43 first cabin, 101 second cabin and 165 steerage passengers.